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Select Poetry.

[*From the Logan County (O.) Gazette.*]

DE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

BY ONE OF THE BOARDERS.

I's took rooms for de season—I's cutting quite a swell—
I's stoppin' at a tavern—de UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ole UNCLE SAM's de landlord—we eat and drink our fill—
And de wisdom ob de measure is, dar's nuffin for de bill!
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
De white trash can't afford,
To take rooms at de tavern
Whar de cullud gentry board.

De' possom it was lubly—but we've better grub dan dat;
De hoe-cake it was 'nificent, de raccoon sweet and fat—
But 'possom, 'coon and hoe-cake!—I bid you all farewell!
You wouldn't suit de 'Siety at Uncle Sam's Hotel.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
Oh don't you hear de bell?
It's ringin' for de boardahs
At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

And don't you know de boardahs!—de 'complished Dinah Crow—
De scrushinatin Pompey, and de gallant Mistah Snow—
And all ob de "born equals," no matter whar dey dwell,
Are goin' to be boardahs at Uncle Sam's Hotel.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
Oh berry sure I am,
De best ob all de taverns
Is kept by UNCLE SAM.

De scrushinatin Pompey, when he sits down to dine,
Just hear him call de waitah, to fotch along de wine!—
And see de little white boys a helpin' Mistah Snow,
And bringin' chicken fixins to de lubly Dinah Crow!
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
I's cuttin' quite a swell,
I's took rooms at a tavern—
De United States Hotel.

It's a mighty big old tavern, dat United States Hotel!
It has sixty thousand boardahs, and it 'commodates 'em well;
It has room for all ob Dixie, an' 'spect dey'll all be here,
Wiv dar wives and pickaninnies, 'fore de endin' ob de year.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
We have no bills to pay,
Dey charge 'em to de white trash,
I hear de landlord say.

Oh take de mattock, white man!—de shubbel and de spade—
We boardahs hab no work to do, we all hab quit the trade!—
But 'fore you pay de boahd bills you'll hab to tug and sweat,
And wish you wasn't white trash a thousand times I'll bet!
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
Oh don't you hear de bell?
It's ringin' for de boardahs
At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

DOUGLAS ON SUMNER.—If there was any man that the lamented Senator Douglas regarded with abhorrence, it was Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts. Here is a portrait that he drew of him in debate in 1854. Addressing himself to him, he said:

"Is there anything in the means by which he got here to give him a superiority over other gentlemen who came by ordinary means? Is there anything to justify it in the fact that he came here with a deliberate avowal that he would never obey one clause of the Constitution of the United States, and yet put his hands upon the Holy Bible, in the presence of this body, and appealed to Almighty God that he would be faithful to the Constitution, and with a pledge of perjury on his soul, by violating both that oath and the Constitution? He came here with a pledge to perjure himself as the condition of eligibility to the place. Has he a right to arraign us because we felt it to be our duty to be faithful to that Constitution which he disavows, to that oath which he assumes and then repudiates? The Senate have not forgotten the debate on the Fugitive Slave Law, when the Senator said, in reply to a question whether he was in favor of carrying into effect that clause of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" A dog to be true to the Constitution of your country! A dog, unless you are a traitor! That was his position; and still he comes here and arraigns us for crimes, and talks about audacity! Did mortal man ever witness such audacity in an avowed criminal?"

☞There are great men enough to incite us to aim at true greatness, but not enough to make us fancy that God could not execute his purposes without them.

☞A printer whose talents were but indifferent, turned physician. He was asked the reason of it. He said: "In printing all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets off more easily."

☞What is that which makes all women equally pretty? Putting the candles out.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RECITATION,

NO. 9.

Secondly: *Let every recitation proceed with dispatch*—not *hurriedly* but *promptly*. Among teachers who are considered almost equally good, some accomplish twice as much in the same time as others. No delay, or waste of time in any manner, should be tolerated. Pupils should understand that they must respond immediately, or the question will be passed to another. It is no unusual thing for them to spend more time in delay and consideration than is required to recite the part assigned them. This is all wrong: when a class come to the recitation seats they are supposed to have studied their lessons and to be ready to recite. If any among them are not, they should be sent to their seats till they are. The brief time usually given to a recitation is too precious for any pupil to fritter it away in considering whether he can recite or not. If he does not respond the instant he is called on, take it for granted he cannot respond at all, and pass the question to another. This will not only save time, but it will cultivate habits of readiness and promptness which are of incalculable advantage. The recitation should not be interfered with by interruptions from any quarter. The rest of the school must understand this and not be allowed to ask questions during its progress. Nor should members of the class be allowed to make remarks or ask questions unless called on by the teachers. Those having any thing to say may raise the hand and then wait till they are called on. This will prevent two or more from speaking at once, and save much confusion. All side issues should be rejected: Unprofitable discussion should be cut off, no matter how profitable it may *seem* to the pupil. Nor should any important point be hurried over without full discussion and a clear understanding. But *un*important points are constantly arising. These should be rejected, and the recitation kept in its legitimate course.

Thirdly: *Have a definite time for every recitation.* Call out a class to the minute; and dismiss it as punctually. The several duties of the day should be so arranged as to take up all the teacher's time. If he allows any exercise to take more than its allotted time he robs some other exercise. Hence a class should be dismissed when its time is out, whether the recitation is finished or not. The teacher should never inquire if a class are ready, and wait on them if they are not. On the contrary, the class should know when and how long they are to recite, and that no delay or excuses will be tolerated. We would be glad to impress this point upon the attention of teachers. There is, perhaps, no single item of school management in which gross blunders are so habitually practiced. A time for every thing and every thing exactly in its time, is a rule, not that *may* but that *must* be followed by every successful teacher.

Fourthly: *Cultivate a spirit of criticism.* Every faulty recitation should be submitted to the class for correction, and they should be held responsible for all mistakes not pointed out, as if they themselves had made them. Care should be taken that this criticism be good-natured and courteous, and that no one be allowed to do injustice. If properly controlled it may be made a powerful instrument of good. It keeps alive interest and attention, tests the knowledge of other pupils than the one reciting, rouses ambition and energy, and cultivates habits of critical acumen.

Fifthly: *Let the pupil stand while reciting.* We are aware that teachers differ about this. Some have the whole class stand at recitation; others have the whole class sit; while others allow the class to sit, but require each pupil to rise when called on to recite. This, in our opinion, is the more excellent way. The pupil should seldom be allowed to recite sitting; and, in general, if he has a criticism or remark to make, be it ever so brief, he should rise to make it. He will recite better standing than sitting, speak more distinctly, think more clearly. There may be exceptions. A bashful pupil, who has always recited sitting, may be embarrassed, at first, if required to stand; but after his embarrassment wears off, he will, in almost every case, acquit himself more creditably. We shall not try to explain *why* this is; but *that* it is, every one may satisfy himself by observation. Perhaps the mere fact of being "on his legs" gives him vigor and self-reliance. We are inclined to think it does. One could hardly make a good stump speech, or a good plea to a jury, sitting; and it may be noticed that if any one has any thing explicit or emphatic to say, he usually rises to say it. Perhaps these general principles, if developed, would furnish a reason why a pupil should stand to recite. Whether this be so or not, certain it is, that the tone assumed by the same pupil, when sitting, is sometimes so different from that assumed when standing, as to strike the most careless observer. The *fact* exists: The *reason* is not of much practical importance.

We have now spoken of

I. Objects of Recitation—and under this head

1, To enable the teacher to learn how well pupils have prepared their lessons.

2, To afford the teacher an opportunity to explain different points.

3, To fix the facts and principles of the lesson in the pupil's mind.

4, To cultivate the pupil's powers of expression.

II. Of Preliminary Requisites to Recitation—and under this head:

1, Recitation Seats.

2, Maps, Globes, charts and other apparatus.

3, Thorough preparation on the part of the class.

4, Entire familiarity with the lesson on the part of the teacher.

III. General Methods of Recitation—and under this head:

1, The Interrogative Method—divided into The Consecutive Method,
The Promiscuous Method,
The Simultaneous Method, and
The Silent Method.

2, The Topical Method.

3, The Didactic Method—divided into
The Conversational form, and
The Lecture Proper.

IV. Some General Remarks.

We have thus concluded what we had to say under the first three divisions of our subject. "Specific Methods" remain to be discussed. Under this head we propose to submit some practical suggestions as to the best methods of teaching the several branches. We shall, in a few weeks, take up our subject where we now leave it.

We are happy to know our remarks about the scarcity of piece fractions in this office, had the desired effect on the Editor of the *Gazette*. He "raised the wind" and sent for the "fractions" *instanter*. He omitted, however, in his remarks on the subject—remarks that impugn the veracity of that "*peculiarly* dignified" and "*singularly* cool" personage known as "Simon Syntax, Esq.,"—to tell his readers that the immense quantity of "that very small *breed* of type" that are not "*vulgar*" which he boasts of, was not only received at this office, but *ordered* after our "positive slander"(?) was in the hands of the compositor.

From the Westmoreland Republican.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Improvement has been made in the qualifications of the teachers of our public schools, but there is still quite a large margin to be filled up. The qualifications which should be happily blended so as to constitute the successful teacher, should be of as high an order as in any other calling in life. Many engage in the business with but small investment of capital, and still less natural fitness for the work, and the result is a failure on their part, a permanent injury inflicted on the pupils, and the profession lowered in the estimation of the people.

No one should more "magnify his office" than the teacher. No one should strive harder to make none but impressions that will have influence for good. No one should wish to be employed as a teacher who has not, at least, a respectable knowledge of the branches taught in our schools; who has not, as a base of operations, sound common sense, enthusiastic devotion to his work, perseverance, cheerfulness, hope, sympathy, and a strictly moral, if not a christian character. Sound common sense would appear to be necessary in every calling, and it may seem unnecessary to particularize; but it sometimes is lacking, yet *never* should be in a teacher. His judgment is constantly in requisition, and if *this* fails him in his time of need, his future influence with the school will be entirely lost. Does it not require a mature judgment to know the capacities of his various pupils, to know how much labor should be given in order to make the success of the scholar barely possible—to know *how* and *when* to encourage—*how* and *when* to punish; to be able to judge of the proprieties of his own conduct so that he may be an example worthy of imitation.

By the teacher's being possessed of an enthusiastic devotion for his work, we do not mean that he should be a wild enthusiast, but one who has such a desire for his own, and the improvement of his pupils, that he will bring all his energies to bear upon his work—thus making himself much more efficient, and creating a corresponding enthusiasm in all associatad with him. Notice the influence of the energetic, devoted worker. He pursues his course onward, regardless of difficulties. The current is not always *with* him, but he strives to create a *new* current, which gathering force and volume in its course, finally bears all with it. This, coupled with perseverance, to enable him to continue onward in his course—with cheerfulness to enliven—with hope to encourage, and enable him to see the rays of gold that are always mingled with the darkest shadows—with sympathy to enable him to appreciate the efforts and trial of those by whom he is surrounded—and a moral, if not a christian character, that he may be a living model, always acting in obedience in the convictions of duty, will be an almost certain passport to success.

S——

A LESSON OF DESPOTISM.

WAR CLAIMS AT ST. LOUIS.

Extract from the Final Reports of the Commission—Hon. David Davis, Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Hugh Campbell.

"THURSDAY, March 6.

"*Claims of B. F. Moodey & Co.*, 5,300, 6,301.

"Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews paymaster in the army, called on part of the Government by J. R. Shepley, Esq.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Will you please state what rank you hold; how long you have served in the army; and what is your present post of duty.

"Answer. I hold the rank of lieutenant colonel; have served in the army nearly forty years; am the senior of the two deputy paymaster generals; and I am at present at the head of the pay department in the department of Missouri.

"Questions by Mr. Sheply. Col. Andrews, I hold in my hand an authority given by Gen. Fremont to Colonel Bussey, of the Third Iowa cavalry, authorizing him to clothe and equip his regiment. Will you please state whether or not Gen. Fremont has any authority to contract for ordnance and ordnance stores?

"Answer. He had none unless under an express power from the secretary of War.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Is there anything in the law or regulations of the army authorizing the commanding general to contract for mules, horses, or forage?

"Answer. I know of none. The quartermaster is the proper person to make these contracts.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. If the commanding general deems fortifications necessary at a particular place, in whom is the authority to contract for their construction?

"Answer. Fortifications have never been, to my knowledge, contracted for except in St. Louis. The *materials* are contracted for, and the *construction* has always been under the direction of the engineer department proper.

"Question by Mr. Shepley. Do you know any reason, or did you ever hear the late commanding general of this department give any reason, why the rules and regulations of the army were thus disregarded?

"Answer. I was never informed of any, nor was there any obligation on his part to give me the information.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Did the commanding general ever make to you any remarks showing that he knowingly violated any of the laws and regulations of the War Department?

"Answer. He did on one occasion, in my office, make remarks showing that he intended to disregard the ordinary instructions and regulations of the department at Washington.

"Question by Mr. Shepley. Can you repeat the substance of these remarks?

"Answer. I can. This conversation was late in August or the early part of September.—Gen. Fremont came into my office with Gen. McKinstry, and after Gen. McKinstry left he commenced the conversation without anything calling for it that I am aware of. He spoke pleasantly, but said, *'the people of the United States were in the field; that he was at their head; that he meant to carry out such measures as they (the people) expected him to carry out, without regard to the red tape of the Washington people.'*—My only reply was in a few general words, that as well as I could understand the term 'red tape' meant system of government, which in its details, might be carried too far by subordinates, but I had always been of the opinion that our general system was a wise and good one, and that he who undertook to set its principles or general details aside would sooner or later become entangled in difficulties by disregarding all system. He replied by repeating his general remark, (for I think the third time,) *that the people were in the field, and that he was at their head, and would have everything done according to their expectations from him; saying, now we have only extra constitutional government; no civil rights, so to speak; all ordinary peaceful rules were to be set aside, and all this thing of 'red tape' must give away very shortly to what the people required of him.'* I had previously disobeyed Gen. Fremont, by resisting an order of his which I considered was unauthorized by law, and concerning which I gave my testimony before the Congressional committee. General Fremont, had never been in my office, nor has he been there since. He had no business to transact with me that morning.

The declarations of General Fremont, as deposed to by Colonel Andrews, were of so astounding a character that we felt it to be our duty to inquire if they had been made to others, with a view of ascertaining how far the announciation of such revolutionary sentiments might have superinduced the demoralization of the service which our investigations have satisfied us so extensively prevailed in this department. We therefore examined Major Chauncey C. P. Johnston, paymaster in the regular army, and find his statements of sufficient importance to justify us in giving them, unabridged, like those of Colonel Andrews, a place in our report.

Chauncey C. P. Johnston, called by J. R. Shepley, associate counsellor, testified as follows:

"I am paymaster in the United States army; I was appointed last June, and stationed in the department of the west.

"Question. Did the late commanding General in this department ever in your presence countenance any disregard of law, or the regulations governing the army?

"Answer. General Fremont countenanced it frequently in my presence, and to me, by saying that *he did not intend in the administration of this department, to be governed by the rules and regulations that were laid down*, and that he would be guided by the circumstances which surrounded him entirely. The reason that this conversation occurred so frequently was that I was thrown much in his company, in my capacity as paymaster, and privately. When he first came here I went to see him, having known him before, and I was invited by him to come and see him frequently, as I was well acquainted in the west and had been connected with the organization of the home guards, in this city, from the beginning. In regard to the official business which I had to transact with him several instances occurred in which orders for payments had been issued to Col. Andrews, paymaster general, and these orders transferred to me, and not being considered by me legal, I called on him in regard to them, and he told me that *he intended to do what he considered best for the service without reference to law or regulations; that he intended to cut red tape and arrive at the end without reference to order or system, and direct me to pay these oders.*"

The statements of these witnesses—officers of unimpeachable integrity and intelligence—will, we are sure, be heard by the Government with equal astonishment and sorrow. General Fremont proclaims, on assuming his command that "there were no longer any civil rights; that there was no government except that outside of the Constitution, which had been suspended; that it was his determination to administer his department without reference to law or regulations; that the people of the United States were in the field, and that he was at their head, and that he meant to carry out such measures as they, the people, expected him to carry out, 'without regard to the red tape' of the Washington people"—that is the President and Congress. It is singular how perfectly these sentiments harmonize with those held by the usurpers, who in this and other ages of the world have sought and established absolute power upon the ruins of public liberty. Some of these usurpers, taking yet higher ground than that assumed in the interview with Colonel Andrews, have claimed for themselves a mission to "carry out" the will of God, but none of them have sunk their pretensions below a special mission to "carry out" the will of the people. Cæsar, when he stood upon the banks of the Rubicon and waved to his veterans to advance, did not make a bolder declaration against his country than this. The words, so earnestly and so often spoken, announced a revolution conceived, but which, happily for the country, the parent had not the strength to bring forth. No man has lived in the tide of time wise and pure enough to be intrusted with such a power as is here claimed. Military chieftains who cut 'red tape' always do it with their swords, and history proves that the throat of their country suffers quite as much as does the 'taps' in the operation. As free institutions have their foundations in law, and in the obedience of the people and their representatives, civil and military to it, this expression of a purpose to cast aside all political and constitutional restraints, made in the halls of legislation even, would alarm, but when made in the field by a chieftain, at the head of a great army, it chills and awes the patriot's heart by its parricidal spirit. It reveals an unscrupulous ambition, which awaits but the prestige and power of victory to sweep the Government itself, as a cobweb, from its path.

This sad page in the history of the late commander of this department gathers a deep shadow from the circumstances under which these declarations were made. Gen. Fremont had, a few weeks before, taken and subscribed the following military oath: "I, John C. Fremont, do solemnly swear that I will *bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully* against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; *and that I will observe and obey the orders of President of the United States, and the orders of the officers over me, according to the rules and articles of war*," and thus, in the sight of God and his country, had plighted faith to Government that he would bear to it "true allegiance," and he stood pledged by the most solemn of human sanctions to support that Constitution which, when "the people took the field," placed at "their head" the President of the United States, and not any general holding a commission under him. With a confiding fondness he had been summoned from the obscurity of private life, and, preferred above the veterans and a whole army of patriots, he was made a major general. Scarcely has he girded on his sword, to whose honor the best interests of the nation had been committed, when he says to his subordinates and followers that he draws it, not in the name of law or of the Government, but in the defiance of both, to enforce such measures as, in his judgment, "the people expected him to carry out." These words were spoken, as it were, by the undertaker while the patient was yet struggling for life. They were uttered against the government of a country, not then tranquil and strong and able to battle with all assailants, but of a country distracted and humbled, and bleeding under the stabs of traitors. They came from no flush of excitement springing from a triumph of arms, but were the solemn and oft-repeated enunciations of a general just entering the field of his future operations, and serving for the first time the strength of his gathering army. They were addressed to officers of high rank in the service, and were intended to impress them with obedience to his revolutionary programme. Gen. Fremont already held his sword, and it was most important for his purpose that Col. Andrews, the head of the pay department here, and Major Johnson, a paymaster under him, should not interfere with his free use of the national purse. In respecting his own official oath and the law, by resisting unwarrantable transfers of money, the colonel had already given offence, and he was therefore visited and thus startlingly warned, that he might not offend again. His noble and patriotic reply, though subdued by the presence of his superior officer, proved him to be worthy of the sword he wore, and that his courage and loyalty had nothing to fear from the menaces by which he was assailed.

The line of policy thus resolved on was openly pursued as his apparent consciousness that he was "the State" grew more and more vigorous. He created a large number of offices and filled them with friends and favorites, to whom he assigned full salaries, a power which he had no more right to exercise than had any soldier in his ranks. About two hundred of these appointments were made, and of which some forty-two were alloted to a body of but three hundred men, which he had recruited and organized under the somewhat regal designation of "the Fremont Body Guard." Imitating yet further imperial rule, he sought to bestow upon many—possibly all his appointees—whatever their duties, a military prestige. Thus Castle, his 'superintendent of railroad transportation,' was honored, by his letter of appointment, with "the pay of a colonel"—and the title, of course, follows, while the office of "musical director," a creation of his own, was filled by a musician from one of the theatres, to whom was given the rank and pay of a captain of engineers in the regular army.

When the Secretary of War visited this department in person and inspected the forts which Gen. Fremont was then building for the defence of St. Louis, under the auspices of Beard, he at once decided that they were useless, and ordered that they should be discontinued, and ordered that the funds of the government in the hands of the paymasters here should be applied exclusively to meet the current expenses of the army. Yet, in defiance of the Secretary's authority, the work upon the forts went on to their completion, while $20,000 of the funds thus sought to be protected by the Secretary was paid to Beard on the 16th of October; and on the 19th of the same month an imperative order was given by the general for the payment of $60,000 more. In his administration he virtually ignored the existence of a quartermaster's and the commissary's departments, and of the Ordnance bureau, and necessarily that of the government at Washington. The most stupendous contracts, involving an almost unprecedented waste of public money, were given out by him in person to favorites, over the heads of the competent and honest officers appointed by law. It seemed to be his purpose to present himself as the embodiment of political and military power, and to show alike by his words and his conduct how little he depended upon the government of his country, and how utterly he disregarded its laws, its regulations and its policy. Of course, such an example could not be otherwise than contagious. The whole framework of the political and military systems, as organized by law, was unbraced, and disorder and criminal insubordination every where prevailed. There could be no obedience when the general of the department openly taught and practiced resistance to the laws as a right, if not a duty. There could be no economy where the general labored in his great office to feed the greed of his followers for gain. He occupied with his family and several members of his staff a marble palace, and lived amid its luxurious furniture and glittering wares at a stipulated expense of $6,000 per annum to the government, at a time when the homes of millions of our people were darkened by the horrors of civil war. Could it be expected that the subordinates would display any special sympathy with our national sufferings, or any marked solicitude to guard the public treasury from plunder? Instead of going to Cairo, as he could have done for a few dollars, on one of the vessels transporting his troops which accompanied him, he chartered a magnificent steamer at a cost of $1,600 to the government, to convey himself and cortege alone. The Steamer was anchored out in the stream, instead of lying at the wharf, as all others did do, and when the general drove in his carriage and four to the water's edge, yet another steamer, at still further cost to the government, as we learn from claim presented for it, was employed to put himself and suite on board. A foreign prince or potentate, in a season of national mourning, might thus live, and thus enter his pleasure yacht or his barge in a state of insensibility amid the calamities of civil war, and such wastefulness, when the public debt is being increased at the rate of from one to two millions daily, when exhibited by a general of the American army, is a spectacle from which the patriot may well turn away in grief and humiliation.

As was to have been expected, the influence of such an exhibition was everywhere felt.—High officers did not, it was true, dare to charter steamers for their own convenience, but they did, it was true, dare charter steamers for their trains for the convenience of themselves and attendants, while yet humbler officers, drawing their pseudo pomp to the narrower sphere of their authority, hired at the livery stables for months buggies and horses at the cost of the Government, and this although the law only recognized them on foot, or as mounted at their own expense. Thus, in every way, and almost everywhere, under the malign influence of the declaration that neither laws nor regulations longer prevailed, there was manifested a disposition to convert the national tragedy through which we were passing into a saturnalia of personal and official self-indulgence and extravagance.

LETTER AND PRESENT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President Buchanan a splendid full length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the ex-President as their chief, can never be effaced from his memory.—*Nat. Int.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JULY 4, 1862.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. W. P. SCHELL,
[Subject to the decision of the State Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD BOROUGH,

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
NAPIER TP.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
SNAKE SPRING TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON,
E. PROVIDENCE TP.

Death of Col. S. W. Black.

The telegraph brings us the mournful intelligence of the death of Col. Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburg, in the recent battle near Richmond. As one after another of the brave and true-hearted sons of Pennsylvania, sinks to a bloody grave upon the battle-field, we begin to feel the full weight of the wo and desolation pressing upon our unhappy land. Alas! alas! That the gifted, the noble-hearted, the men guiltless of the first blood of this war, should be required as a sacrifice to atone for the wickedness and criminality of the mean, the foolish and the bigoted. Murray and Black! Can it be? The life-long opponents of the policy which produced the troubles of the nation, among the first to yield up their lives to appease the Moloch of civil war? It is even too true. These brave and patriotic men, having resisted to the last alike the insane agitation of anti-slavery fanatics and the knavish plots of Southern disunionists, when the appeal to arms was finally resorted to, rushed into the thickest of the battle, willing even to die rather than to behold the ruin of their country. They have made the dreadful immolation. They have poured out the baptism of their blood upon the cause for which they fought, and their freed spirits are now pleading with a merciful Providence for the restoration of peace and harmony to this distracted land.

Col. Black was well known throughout the State, and as Governor of Nebraska, obtained a national reputation for ability and integrity. He was at one time a prominent candidate for Governor of this State, and was always held in deserved esteem by the political party of which he was an honored and influential member. As a soldier he was eminently distinguished for his gallant bearing, unfaltering courage, and that peculiar *dash* so eminently requisite in an officer in the present war. He was through the Mexican campaign, in which he distinguished himself in the most creditable manner. But his name has passed into history, whose recording pen will write him high on the roll of patriots and heroes.

So, rest his spirit! though the roar,
Of war's dread thunder shake the air;
He'll hear the slogan never more,
Nor with the chiefs the battle share!

Resignation of Gen. Fremont.

Owing to the chaotic condition of the army in the valley of Virginia, the President has been compelled to consolidate the divisions of Fremont and the other generals operating in that region. Gen. Pope, late of Halleck's division, has been assigned to the command of this consolidated army, it being supposed, from his exploits in the West, that his style of fighting will be best adapted to the peculiar wants of Stonewall Jackson. This arrangement, however, did not at all suit Gen. John C. Fremont. It was subordinating him to another general, one, too, who served *under him* during his wonderful campaign in Missouri. It was putting a stumbling-block in the way to the dictatorship, which this unselfish patriot could not brook to think about. The appointment of Gen. Pope might be a blessing to the country, but it was sadly in the way of the "Woolly Horse" of Fremont's ambition. Consequently the loyal and self-sacrificing John C. considered it to be his duty (not to the country, but to the aforesaid John C.) to resign his command. Other generals might serve in subordinate positions, but as for him, give him the dictatorship, or give him citizen's clothes. Jackson might hold the Valley just as long as he pleased; it was plain that the "Path-finder" was not to be the coming man, and what good, therefore, (not to the country, but to the "Pathfinder") could come of his remaining in the service? None; but, perhaps, humiliation, disgrace and political death. Hence he has resigned. We doubt not that it will be for his own, as well as for his country's, good. *Vale! Vale!* Pathfinder.

HOME NEWS, ETC.

NEW GOODS.—A. L. Defibaugh, has just received a large lot of excellent groceries and Confections. Give him a call.

—o—

A NEW INVENTION.—Dr. Hickok, of this place, has invented a new window blind. Any person desirous of inspecting this curious invention, can do so by calling at the Doctor's office.

—o—

"SIMON."—The "cool and dignified" editor of our School Department, "shows a little temper" on the subject of "piece fractions." Well, we confess, we are sorry for the "sell" practised upon him, and in order to let him be even with us, he shall have "the last word." We, incontinently, drop the subject.

—o—

JUNIATA MILLS.—This well conducted establishment is prepared to turn out "with neatness and despatch" any kind of work usually done in a woolen factory. The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the proprietors, Messrs. J. & S. S. Lutz, which will be found in another column.

—o—

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—The attention of our mercantile readers is called to the notice in our advertising colums, by Maj. A. J. Sansom, County Treasurer. The authorities at Harrisburg have peremptorily directed the payment of license fees before the tenth inst. If not paid by that time legal proceedings will be instituted for their recovery. We make this mention so as to enable our merchant friends to save costs.

—o—

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We regret to announce the death of Isaac Mengel, sr., of this borough, which took place, at his residence, on Wednesday of last week, in the 74th year of his age. Deceased was a well known and highly esteemed citizen and his loss is severely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintance. May he rest in peace.

—o—

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, as the train from Huntingdon was approaching Hopewell, a man was discovered lying upon the track, but unfortunately the discovery was made too late to stop the train in time to prevent its running over him. The poor fellow had his leg severed and his face badly cut. When our informant left, it was presumed that his injuries would result in speedy death. His name was James Richison.

—o—

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF THE COMING FOURTH.—On Monday evening last our town was enlivened by a beautiful display of fire-works furnished for the occasion by James Reynolds, Esq., of New York City. Judging from this we are, after all to have "a Fourth of July" in Bedford; at least so far as the patriotism of pyrotechnics goes. But, seriously, are we not to have any public celebration of the national anniversary? We should, at least, have the Declaration read, if for no other reason than to revive in the breasts of degenerate sons the spirit which animated the bosoms of the glorious sires.

—o—

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination of the classes in the Bedford English School (Prof. J. W. Dickerson, Principal) came off on Friday, 20th ult. We had prepared a somewhat lengthy notice of the performances, which was intended for last week's issue, but which was unavoidably crowded out. We have only room, this week, to express our admiration of the manner in which the exercises were conducted and of the general proficiency evinced by the pupils. Among the litterary performances was an essay by Miss Jennie Russell, which, to our mind, evidenced great precocity of genius in a writer so young as the author. On the whole, Prof. Dickerson's school has been quite a success.

—o—

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This body assembled at the Court House, in this place, on Friday last, 27th inst., and organized by the election of J. E. Satterfield, President, and E. F. Kerr, Secretary. Among the notable features of the meeting, was a paper on the subject of the County Superintendency, by Mr. J. C. Geyer, of Juniata tp., which was greatly admired by all who heard it. On Friday evening Prof. Stutzman, County Superintendent of Somerset county, delivered an interesting and entertaining discourse upon the subject of Teachers and Teaching. Although not largely attended, this meeting of the Association was a good one, the members present being among the very best teachers in the county.

—o—

DEATH OF BEDFORD SOLDIERS.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Watson King, son of Hon. A. King, of this place, which took place at Hilton Head, some weeks since, of the coast typhoid fever. Deceased was a youth of bright promise, possessing that true gentility of character which so greatly ennobles the heart and mind of the young. The sympathy of the whole community is with the bereaved and sorrowing friends.

We mention, also, with profound regret, the death of Henry C. Pennell, son of Eben Pennell, of this place, who died, a short time ago, during his passage on board steamer from Edisto Island to Port Royal. We are not apprised of the nature of his disease. Both King and Pennell were members of Capt. Ryce's company, Co. E., 76th regt.

—o—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have a number of letters, some of which we had intended to publish, but owing to the crowded state of our columns for the last few weeks, we have found it impossible to do so. As correspondence relating to current events and the news of the day, will not "keep," we have very reluctantly concluded to omit them altogether. We have also received some communications exclusively political in their nature, ranging pretty much over the whole field of partisan discussion. As we can furnish matter of that sort, ourself, we would respectfully inform our friends that we do not desire correspondence of that description. What we want is an account of *local events* transpiring throughout the county. This, interspersed with a little fun, and a *little* politics, will make readable correspondence. Will our friends take a hint?

—o—

AN ITINERANT NUISANCE.—On Saturday evening last the space in front of the Bedford Hotel was crowded with people attracted thither by the light of a glaring torch and the sound of the mellifluous voice of an itenerant Sangrado discoursing upon the merits of certain pills and powder invented and for sale by the eloquent gentlemen himself. Now, as it seems the populace are rather fond of being humbugged, we do not intend to object to the purchase of Sangrado's medicines. Nay, for aught we know, they may be very good *in their place*. But we do protest against that style of oratory, whether medical, or of any other description, which must needs be interlarded with obscene stories such as told by this devoted follower of Esculapius. Ancedotes of the Joe Miller school, do well enough, perhaps, in a crowd of reprobate men, but are not the best kind of pabulum for the tender minds of children. Not so?

—o—

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Our redoubtable Republican friends met at the Court House, on Tuesday last, and nominated a part of a ticket, consisting of candidates for commissioner, Poor Director and Auditor. Benjamin Fink, of Hopewell tp., was nominated for the first named office and W. F. Morehead, of Union, for the second. We have not been informed who was nominated for Auditor. No nominations were made for Assembly, County Surveyor and District Attorney. Truly, a party must be in a deplordable condition when it cannot find candidates enough to fill up a county ticket.—The Convention had a pretty savage contest on the subject of instructions for State Senator. The vote stood: For Samuel L. Russell, 17 votes, for G. W. Householder, 23 votes. Hon. A. King was presented as the candidate of Bedford county, for Congress.—On the whole the proceedings please us very much. Poor, distracted, disorganized Republicanism! We pity thy fate!

Our Book Table.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The July number of Harper is before us, excellent as usual. The present number is racy and full of interest. The illustrated articles are among the best which have yet appeared. They are: "A Flying Trip through Norway,' 'Social Æsthetics,' and 'Surry County, North Carolina." There are also a number of papers and tales of much excellence.

CONTINENTAL.—The Continental Monthly, for July, is on our table. It contains able and interesting articles from the pens of the best American writers, among them Rev. C. E. Lord, Charles G. Leland, Richard B. Kimball and Edmund Kirke. An unfinished poem by the lamented Fitz James O'Brien, is somewhat of a literary curiosity. The Continental is an established "classic."

AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW.—This is really a useful as well as an entertaining work. Pennsylvania may well be proud of it. Its articles on Finance, Insurance, Railroads, &c., are especially able and instructive. It is one of the best scientific publications we know of. Published by Whiting & Co., Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CAIRO, June 18.—General Pope and staff arrived on the evening of the 16th from Corinth. As we have intimated heretofore in our despatches, it turns out that the statement that 10,000 prisoners were captured by General Pope is nothing but an elaborate fiction on the part of General Halleck, or made under a mistaken idea as to facts. A few prisoners, probably 300, were captured, but nothing like the number stated.

We cut the above from the telegraph column of the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 19th instant. A letter from the army at Corinth to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a few days ago, said that the despatch of General Halleck that General Pope had captured 10,000 prisoners and 14,000 stand of arms was sensational. Both the despatch and the letter put the canard to the credit of General Halleck. The despatch of General Halleck to the Secretary of War is as follows:

"General Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Florence, pressing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy and 15,000 stand of arms captured."

General Pope, according to Halleck's despatch, reported 10,000 prisoners and deserters captured. The question is, did General Pope make such a report? If he did, General Halleck did right to despatch the information to the Secretary of War. If General Pope made no such report, Gen. Halleck is responsible for the sensational canard. The falsity of the despatch to the Secretary of War is admitted. The question is, who is responsible for it, Halleck or Pope?

[For the Gazette.]

Bedford County Teachers' Association.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

BEDFORD, June 27, 1862.

The Bedford county Teachers' Association met pursuant to call, in the Court House, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by the President. The session was opened by singing and prayer, after which the roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mr. J. C. Geyer read a report on "The County Superintendency," which was adopted by the association. An essay was read by Miss M. A. Williams, on "The Demand for a more Elevated Culture among the Teachers of Common Schools." Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association met at the hour appointed, Vice President Satterfield in the chair. Minutes read and approved. Miss Mary Snowberger read an essay on "Who should Teach."

Prof. J. J. Stutzman, Co. Superintendent of Somerset co., delivered a lecture on "Education and Common Schools." Adjourned to meet on Saturday, at 8½ o'clock, A. M.

MORNING SESSION.

Association met at 8½ o'clock, and was called to order by Vice President Satterfield. The journal read and approved.

Miss Mattie Allison read an essay on "The Influence of Woman." Geo. Sigafoos, County Superintendent, read a report on "The necessity of a uniformity of Text Books," followed by a discussion on the same, in which Messrs. Durborrow, Dickerson and Stutzman participated. The report was adopted.

Prof. J. W. Dickerson read a report on "Irregular Attendance; its evils, its causes and its remedies." The report was discussed by Mr. Durborrow and Supts. Stutzman and Sigafoos. Report adopted.

By request Prof. Stutzman addressed the association, followed by Mr. Sigafoos.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Stutzman by the association. On motion the editors of the county papers were requested to publish an abstract of the proceedings.

Adjourned to meet on the last Monday in December, 1862.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, Pr's't.
E. F. KERR, Sec'y.

Another Great Battle Near Richmond!
Grand Strategic Movement by McClellan!
1200 FEDERAL TROOPS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

Cols. BLACK, MCLAINE, ROBERTS and MCQUADE, and Lieut. Cols. SWEITZER and SKILLON, and Maj. PATTERSON among the killed!

NEW YORK, June 30.

The New York *Tribune* has just issued an extra with dispatches dated on the battle field, Sunday morning. The dispatch states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, drawing the enemy unwittingly into a trap which will soon capture Richmond and the entire rebel army. The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the Railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon. The rebels fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to our one. The only force engaged that day was McCall's division. The battle lasted from 2 o'clock till 9 P. M., when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

The *Herald* also publishes a report dated the 27th, which states that our killed, wounded and missing will number 1,200. The object of the movement was to bring Gen. Porter's and other divisions into close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which could be done, it was expected, on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender, or vacating of a long line of defenses heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effective distance; also to allow the rebels to follow, and, if possible, to bag them, Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gains' mills, early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following and thinking they had gained a victory. Our troops slowly moved back, in order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reaching the position designated for their occupation by Gen. McClellan. The rebels followed in great force, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a general and heavy engagement occurred here, lasting till 7 o'clock, when a lull took place; but the rebels again renewed it with greater feroicty, having been re-inforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and the shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by Generals Slocum's, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades. The rebels were beaten badly. Meagher's brigade went into the battle with their coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers. The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held. In the first part of the day, Gen. Porter's corps only, contended against the rebels, but subsequently re-inforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch. Among the killed are Col. Black and Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, of the 62d Pa., Col. McLane, of the Massachusetts 22d; Col. Roberts, of the 1st Michigan; Col. McQuade and Lieut. Col. Skillon, of the 4th New York; and Major Patterson, of the 62d Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the peninsula, in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication. Nothing has been received to warrant the belief of any serious disaster.

FREMONT'S RELIEF ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—The undersigned having been relieved from duty with the forces of the Mountain Department, Brigadier General R. C. Schenck, as next in rank, will assume command of the same, and report for further orders to the War Department.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General U. S. A.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.
General Fremont's Retirement.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., June 27.—Gen Fremont has turned over his command to Gen. Schencks and leaves to-morrow for New York. Many of his officers go with him. His resignation will be announced to-morrow in General order.

Rumored Arrest of Gen. Benham.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT—THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING—PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE OF CHARLESTON, &c.

New York, June 27.—It is stated that Gen. Benham is under arrest, with orders to report to Washington. It is stated that Gen. Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving Benham in command, with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders. It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville amounted to only two battalions, with six guns mounted and seven more ready for use.

On the 16th Gen. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, with 3,000 more were to support him. Somehow the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops rushed up the field they were in broad daylight, and were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the fort, much cut up. The Eighth Michigan and Seventy-Ninth New York, and the Twenty-Eighth Massachusetts regiments broke and scattered, and the Forty-Sixth New York did but little better. The first two regiments drove the rebel gunners from their guns, and some even penetrated the work, but the other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery twenty minutes.

Meantime Col. Williams coming to the support, was separated by a marsh from the fort and exposed to a severe cross fire from nine rebel guns in the woods. His troops, the 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island, fought nobly, and met with considerable loss. For three-quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried it. But they were not there and the troops had to retire.

The foregoing is from the special correspondence of the Express. Another account confirms the above in the main facts, but states that the Massachusetts 28th regiment did well. This account gives our loss as follows:—Killed 84, wounded 366, missing 124.

Our camp is now within range of the gunboats' fire, and in safe condition. Entrenchments have been thrown up, and reinforcements are awaited.

Gen. Brannan's troops, numbering 2,000, had arrived at James Island from Key West, but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed. Rebel troops are constantly arriving, and preparations for the defense of Charleston are being extensively made.

A Beaufort letter states the losses of the 3d New Hampshire at 106 killed, wounded and missing, and the Michigan 8th regiment 300.

The same letter asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five good gunboats. Will run by Sumter and the other fortifications without the loss of more than two, and with the others shell the city.

A letter from an officer of the 68th N. York regiment gives the aggregate losses as follows: 28th Massachusetts, killed 8, wounded 41, missing 24; 79th New York, killed 6, wounded 60, missing 40; 46th New York, killed 5, wounded 14, missing 16; 7th Connecticut, killed 13, wounded 75, missing 2; 7th and 8th Michigan, total 164. Total loss 677.

THE BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.
REPULSE OF THE U. S. TROOPS.
Loss 668 Killed Wounded and Missing.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to the 23d.

The latter brings 181 passengers, including Gen Benham and staff, and 57 soldiers wounded in the late engagement on James Island, in charge of Dr. E. R. Scholl, of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The account of the fight, copied from the Charleston papers, is correct. The U. S. troops under Gen. Benham, made an attack at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of 668 killed wounded and missing. The Michigan 8th had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gun boats.

Col. Perry, of the 48th New York Volunteers, died at Fort Pulaski, June 18th, of apoplexy.

Important Army Order.
GENERAL FREMONT RELIEVED FROM HIS COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1862.

Major General John C. Fremont, having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service—

It is ordered by the President that Major General John C. Fremont be relieved from his command.

Second. That Brigadier General Rufus King be, and is hereby, appointed to the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, in place of Gen. Fremont, relieved.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Returns from all but four counties foot the majority against the Bank article, 4500 hundred; against Congressional Apportionment, 7,500; Negro Proposition, denying them the right of suffrage—holding office—adopted by almost nine-tenths; Proposition excluding them from coming to the State, adopted by nearly a two-third vote. They consequently from part of the old Constitution. These articles were voted on seperately from the Constitution, and the majority against that instrument thus far is about 13,000.

REBEL GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Quincy, says that the guerilla parties which have been forming all the winter in Northeastern Missouri are now in an effective shape. They are well armed, having a number of small cannon, and number about seven hundred. A part of this gang attacked a small party of United States troops on Wednesday, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number. The loss suffered by the guerillas was not known.

HOW THE SLAVES WENT SOUTH.

The Boston *Gazette*, published in old Massachusetts, and dated July 17th, 1758, contains the following advertisement:

"Just imported from Africa, and to be sold on board the brig Jonney, Wm. Ellery commander, now lying at New Boston, a number of NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, from twelve to forteen years of age. Inquire of said Ellery on board said brig, where constant attendance is given.

"NOTE.—The above slaves have all had the small pox. Treasurer's notes and *New England rum will be taken as pay.*"

There is a good text for a long sermon. But the subject requires a few words. Massachusetts, now so piously hostile to slavery, was at this date, and for half a century later, the great slave trader of the Western Hemisphere. Her ships, her men, her money and her enterprise took to that trade as naturally as a duck takes to the water. There were thousands of her people who engaged in "the sum of all villainies," as John Wesley denominated the slave trade, but not the ownership of slaves. Massachusetts money and Massachusetts ships invaded the barracoons and the coasts of African mainland, and thousands of "boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years of age" were brought to New England for use there, or for sale to the fathers of the present rebels in the South.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—The Little Rock Democrat says there are now in Arkansas from 10,000 to 12,000 Federals, scattered over a large extent of country. The largest body, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000, are in the vicinity of Batesville. The latest advices are to the effect that they had crossed the White river and were retreating towards Missouri.

Attack of Rebel Cavalry---Capture of Federal Officer.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—The first train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad for Corinth with a number of teams and wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio besides several officers were, attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry yesterday, about twelve miles from this city. The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burnt the cars, and killed ten of our men and captured several officers, including Col. Kinney, Majors Pride and Sharpe. The railroad superintendent Capt. McMichael, of Grant's staff, was also taken prisoner.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Old Sores, Scrofulous affections and Glandular swellings.—In all indolent ulcerations with scarce a spark of vitality, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates absorbents to a renewed effort and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills by purifying the blood considerably expedite the operation. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 166

New Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c., I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced counsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp,)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y. at Law,
Greensburg, Pa.

July 4, 1862.—3m

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting, fishing or otherwise, upon the Bedford Mineral Springs property, as in future the law will be enforced against all offenders.

E. L. ANDERSON, Pres't.

July 4, 1862.—3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, under penalty of the law.

JOSEPH MORTIMORE, MARY NYCUM,
V. V. WERTZ, JOHN McVICKER,
ISAAC CLARK, HUGH B WERTZ,
PETER WERTZ, JOHN KINTON.

July 4, 1862.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report an account in the matter of the citation to Hester Strayer, administratrix, c. t. a., of the estate of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

July 4, 1862.—3*t*

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patented, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

Assignees' Notice.

The undersigned assignees of George Snyder, of Union township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said George Snyder, to make payment immediately, to them, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS OLDHAM,
ALEXANDER W. MILLER,
Assignees.

June 27, 1862.—3t

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.

June 28, '62.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting or fishing, upon my premises, as I will in future enforce the law against all offenders.

LAWRENCE JAMISON.

June 13.—3t.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of arm. Cures have been made which surpassh elief were they not substantiated by men ofb uch exalted position and character as to forbids the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BiliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

—MARRIED—

CLAYCOMB—MOCK.—At the house of the bride's father, in St. ClairTownship, by Jacob Walter, Esq., on Thursday, 26th of June, Mr. Wm. Claycomb, to Miss Catharine Ann Mock.

McCAHAN—HEFFNER.—At Piper's Run Thursday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrich, Mr. Stephen R. McCahan of Huntingdon, Pa., and Miss Juliann B. Heffner, of Piper's Run, this county.

--DIED—

McMILLAN.—Near Schellsburg, of diphtheria, April 16, EVELINE, daughter of Robert and Dorcas McMillan, aged 16 years 9 months and 20 days.

FREET.—On the 23d of June, Miss Susanna Freet, of Friend's Cove, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The deceased was a pious young woman, a regular communicant member of the Ger. Ref. Church. She was highly esteemed in her community. Taken away in the morning of this life, she has gone to the enjoyment of that better one in the world to come. Whilst her spirit enjoys the presence of Christ, her body rests in a peaceful grave till the resurrection morn.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISISITION.

Whereas Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in St. Clair and Union townships, being the mansion farm, containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McDonald's heirs, Conrad Claycomb's heirs and John Claycomb: Also, one other tract of land situate in St. Clair township, and containing one hundred and forty six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Claycomb, George Vickroy, John McDonald's heirs and Thomas Blackburn, leaving a widow, Alice McDonald, still living, and issue, viz: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of the eldest son, Daniel M'Donald, dec'd., to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, state of Iowa, and Daniel M'Donald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a Writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 28th July, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 4, '62.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c — By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586

July 4, 1862 —1y.

Notice in Partition.

Joseph Wigfield, vs. Rachel Johnston and Paul Johnston, John Wigfield, Jeremiah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Thomas Conrad and Nancy Conrad, his wife, Rachel Wigfield, Jacob Conrad & Milla, his wife, Stephen Seigle and Dan'l Sleighter, guardian of John Seigle, Gabriel Seigle and Theresa Seigle, his wife, and Noah Wigfield.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 1, May Term, 1862.

Breve de Partitione Facienda.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the aforementioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Clingaman, on the East, John Wigfield on the West, and Jacob Conrad on the South, containing about two hundred acres, and being the same land conveyed by George R H. Davis, High Sheriff of Bedford county, by deed dated 27th January, 1828, recorded in Record Book S, page 419, in the Recorder's office at Bedford, to John Gump; and the same land conveyed by said John Gump to Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated September 1, 1832, recorded in same book page 421, and the same which said Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated 13th December, 1836, recorded in same book, page 421, assigned and conveyed to the children of his daughter Rachel, intermarried with Benjamin Wigfield, said children and their heirs, &c., being the parties to this suit, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 27, 1862.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the Will annexed, of John S. Statler late of Napier township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clairsville, all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate can produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.,
With the Will annexed.

June 27.—6tat.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOLLAR WEEKLY JOURNAL;

Is Printed Every Saturday,

IN CLEAR TYPE, and on PURE WHITE PAPER. It contains all the matter of general interest in the DAILY JOURNAL including news from all parts of the world, and editorials upon all subjects of interest that may arise.

Besides this, a liberal space is devoted to current literature, agricultural intelligence, scientific, and art items and such other matter as may make it especially acceptable for family perusal.

The JOURNAL is widely known as a high-toned, national paper in politics, and it will be devoted, faithfully and ardently, to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, sustaining measures, not men.

The postage on the WEEKLY JOURNAL to any part of the United States, will *be only 26 cents when paid to the office in advance.*

Any person sending us a Club of *twenty or more* will be entitled to an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

Subscriptions and Remittances to be addressed to

ALBERT D. BOILEAU,
Publisher of the Dollar Weekly Journal,
No. 108, South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy and issue five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias, Jolly, Harrison, Gideon and Harvey; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith; Morgan, Nathan, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip and Emanuel, who reside in Fulton county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday (1st day) of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862.

Attest— S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF HENRY ICKES, DEC'D.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd., are hereby notified that the subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph Ickes and Henry Ickes, administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Auditor.

June 20, 1862.—3t

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Juniata township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY NEXT,

the following valuable real estate, to wit: One tract of land, situated in the township and county aforesaid, containing 175 ACRES, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and 20 acres are in excellent meadow. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water flowing through the premises. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, weatherboarded, with excellent water at the door, a Double Log Barn, Tenant house and stable, all of which are in good repair. There is also a good SAW MILL thereon erected. An orchard of bearing fruit trees is likewise one of the desirable features of this farm.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given by

MARGARET RIFFLE

June 20, 1862.—ts.

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,
Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,
PHOTOGRAPHS.
"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,
VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency.*

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!.

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 21.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the *MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF*

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids; Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits: Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;) Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

ESTATE OF HENRY SWARTZ, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henry Swartz, Late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted unto the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immidiate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,
Executor.

June 27.—6 tsat.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice, costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
Treasurer.

June 27.—3 tsat.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

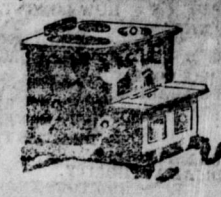
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His prices will suit *nett cash buyers.* He has also aadded



STOVE TOOLS

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight.*

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June!!

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

Terrific Excitement!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, } FOR
A CERTAIN REMEDY, }
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT.
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Official Hospital Reports.)

May 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

May 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

May 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

June 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chlorids of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THIS SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE;
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6,'61–1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S.

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 7.5 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Will of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence townsdip, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, and that all persons indebted to sain estate make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. H. SPARKS, Ex'r.,
Residing in West Prov. tp.

June 13.—6tat*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MANSPEAKER,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
June 13.—6tat* Administrators.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

Also,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

Also,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

Also,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

Also,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, [illegible] about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

Also,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

Also.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

Also,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

Also,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.–1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. Tolhurst's Eclipse Washer, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

☞ CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next. Apply to

Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILL.

The subscribers, having leased this well know manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS Proprietor.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

HARVEST OF 1862.

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE yet offered to the public, all *Iron and Steel*, perfect in every part, light and warranted to cut in wet or dry grass, may be had by calling soon on Wm. Hartley, ag't. Price $100. 00.

Large lot of the celebrated "Greencastle Grain Cradles" just received by Hartley. Price $5 *cash.*

Scythes, in great variety, American and English Waldron and Griffin. *Snedes*, Scythe stones, Rifles, Rakes, &c., &c.

ALSO—The BEST COOKING STOVES known, for farmers' wives. *Sold very low* by Hartley and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Lock, next door to A. B. Cramer & Co.

May 30, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RITCHEY,
June 27, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Moses, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r,
June 27.—6tat. Residing in Bedford tp.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTIST.

CHAS. KICK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles. Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for cash, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.